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Proposed Marine Station, The Vennel, St Abbs Harbour, Scottish Borders

Report No. 1902

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Working Methods	5
Desk-based Assessment Results	7
Building Survey Results	9
Discussion	14
Conclusion and Recommendations	15
Bibliography	16
s	
Specific building recording requirements at the Vennel, St Abbs Proposed broad construction periods of the buildings	5 15
ndices	
Digital Photographic Register	17
rations (bound at rear)	
-d Historical Map Regression Building 1 and selected plates Building 2 and plan Building 3, elevations, plans and sections	
f Plates (bound at rear)	
 2: Enlarged area showing roof details 3: Building 1, Fisherman's toilet, east-facing elevation (see Fig 3) 4: Building 1 Fisherman's toilets, south-facing elevation (see Fig 3) 5: Building 1, West-facing elevation (see Fig 3) 6: Building 2, Former Fish House, North-facing elevation 7: Building 2, former fish house, East-facing elevation 8: Building 2, former fish house, interior west-facing elevation 	
	Working Methods Desk-based Assessment Results Building Survey Results Discussion Conclusion and Recommendations Bibliography s Specific building recording requirements at the Vennel, St Abbs Proposed broad construction periods of the buildings

facing elevation with adjoining Building 4. Plate 12: Building 3, East-facing gable and adjoining Building 4 and seawall Plate 13 Building 3, Room 1 ground floor interior, west-facing elevation and floor joists

Plate 14 Building 3 Room 1, ground floor interior, timber lined wall and entrance to Room 2

Plate 15: Building 3, Room 2 interior north-facing elevation and the stair cupboard Plate 16: Building 3, Room 2 ground floor interior, east-facing wall, collapsed chimney

Plate 17: Building 3, Room 3 first floor interior, west-facing gable wall with fireplace

Plate 18: Building 3, Room 4 first floor interior, east-facing gable wall with fireplace

Plate 19: Building 4, Fisherman's Sheds (Nos 1-8) west-facing elevation

Plate 20: Building 4, Fisherman's Sheds (Nos 1-8) west-facing elevation and south-facing gable

Plate 21: Building 4, Fisherman's Shed, interior of shed No 8

Plate 22: Building 4, Fisherman's Shed, interior of shed No 2

Plate 23: Fisherman's Sheds Nos. 9 & 10, east-facing elevation

Plate 24: Fisherman's Sheds Nos. 9 & 10, west-facing elevation

Plate 25: Fisherman's Sheds No. 11, north-east corner

Plate 26: Fisherman's Shed No. 12, South-east corner

Plate 27: Modern Garage

Contact Sheets (Bound at Rear)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a standing building survey carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in April 2011 at St Abbs, Scottish Borders (NT 92022 67230). The project is based on a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by Borders Council.

1.2 Background

Planning permission (Ref: 10/01557/FUL) has been given for construction of a new marine research station within the 'Vennel' area at St Abbs Harbour (Fig 1). Dr Christopher Bowles, Archaeology Officer at Borders Council requested that a historic building survey be carried out to record all buildings prior to alteration or demolition. Archaeological watching brief(s) are also required in order to record any buried archaeological features during site preparation works. These will be reported upon under a separate cover.

The proposed development lies within the St Abbs Conservation Area and includes a complex of buildings (Fig 1) comprising a corrugated iron-clad toilet, a former Fish House, Rosecroft Cottage and Fisherman's Sheds (Nos 1-8) These buildings have been built against the harbour wall which is Group Category B Listed under Harbour and Old Fish Houses, (HB Number 4101). Four other fisherman's sheds and a garage are of more recent date (20th century).

In 2010, CFA carried out a watching brief to monitor site investigation works (MacRae 2010). Three machine dug test pits to ascertain the depth of bedrock and soil types underlying the proposed development area. Five hand dug inspection pits were opened adjacent to various buildings within the Vennel area to ascertain the extent, type and survival of foundations.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of the standing building survey are:

- 1. to carry out a desk-based assessment and place the buildings in their historical context;
- 2. to carry out a standing building surveys, to include photographic and written record of all the buildings prior to their conversion or demolition;
- 3. to produce a Historic Building Survey report outlining the results of the work.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Historic Building Surveys.

2.2 Desk-based Survey

A desk-based study of the buildings has been carried out and has included examination of historical maps, and other documentary sources.

2.3 Building recording

A Level 1 & 2 building survey was carried out according to the guidelines outlined in English Heritage (2006). Table 1 sets out the scheme of recording work.

Building	Total Station Survey	Photographic Survey	Recording Level
Building 1 WC Shed	1 principal external elevation	All exterior	Level 2
	Interior	All general	Level 2
	Exterior	All general	Level 2
Building 2 Fish House	1 principal external elevation	All exterior	Level 2
	1 gable	All general	Level 2
	Annotated scaled plan		
	Internal elevations (photographic survey)	All general	Level 2
Building 3 Rosecroft Cottage	1 principal external elevation	All exterior	Level 2
	1 gable	All general	Level 2
	Annotated scaled plan		
	Internal elevations (photographic survey)	All general	Level 2
Building 4 Fisherman's Sheds (1-8)	1 principal external elevation	All exterior	Level 2
	1 gable	All general	Level 2
	Annotated scaled plan		
	Internal elevations	All general	Level 2
Fisherman's	Not applicable	All exterior &	Level 1
Sheds 9-12		interior	
Garage	Not applicable	All exterior	Level 1

Table 1 Specific building recording requirements at the Vennel, St Abbs

A 35mm digital photographic record was maintained during the survey. Appendix 1 provides a list of the photographs taken. Selected plates have been used in this report (Plates 1–27) from a larger collection of photographs taken that are provided as a set of contact prints at the rear of the report.

Critical dimensions were obtained using a Leica distometer and 30m tapes. All significant fabric detail and architectural features were recorded onto CFA standing building recording sheets. Measured sketches were made where appropriate to inform the interpretation of a given structure.

Architectural detail recording was carried out using a reflectorless Total Station (REDM) to position accurately the significant features present on the buildings external elevations. Control points on eaves, windows, doors and other architectural features were surveyed. The data was downloaded to a portable computer running PenMap for Windows. The resulting data was then processed to produce wire-frame templates, and these were used to rectify photographs, where appropriate.

The client's architectural elevations and plans were checked for accuracy in the field and where appropriate these have been embellished with additional data. Floor plans have been annotated to show the position of flooring (eg. timber, brick and concrete) and any blocked openings, fixture and fitting scars according to CFA conventions.

Recording constraints

At the time of the survey no interior access was available for Buildings 1, part of Building 4, and Fisherman's sheds 9-11. Only limited access was only available within the interiors of Sheds 2 and 8 (Building 4). It is considered that the lack of access into the rest of the building does not invalidate the survey. The compartmentalisation of Building 4 appears to be more or less standard throughout the eight units and it is envisaged that full access would not have provided any further architectural information on top of what had already been obtained.

3. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 Cartographic sources

Sharps 1826 map (not shown) of the County of Berwick shows that the harbour village of St Abbs had not been built by this year. The map shows only a single rectangular dwelling named as Northfield which is farm some 300m east of the present village.

The 1856 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2a) depicts the coastal settlement of *Coldingham Shore* (St Abbs). The map shows the harbour which was constructed in 1833 (see below) and the Vennel area which was then undeveloped. A single square building occupies the site of what would later become Building 2.

The 1899 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2b) the placename of Coldingam Shore had been replaced with St Abbs. The map shows that the harbour had been enlarged (D&T Stevenson c.1890) and the Vennel area was developed behind a high sea-wall. The Vennel is depicted as being accessible through a passage between two buildings. On the west side of the vennel is an adjoining L-shaped building and on the east side there is now rectilinear building which shares the same footprint as Building 2, the former fish house. Between the east-end of the aforementioned building and the harbour wall there is a small square building which is probably Building 1 a fisherman's toilet block.

As part of the second phase of harbour development a sea-wall was built which effectively protected the Vennel area.

To the south of the L-shaped building is a small square structure and Rosecroft Cottage (Building 4) with an outshot building on the north-east corner which slightly enveloping the gable. Adjoining the south side of the cottage rectilinear building which occupied the footprint of the present fisherman's sheds (Nos 1-8).

The 1908 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2c) shows the harbour at its height of activity. The Vennel entrance has been removed to either make way for the enlargement of the rectangular building on the east side or it was not included in the 1906 map revision. The outshot building adjoining Rosecroft Cottage is depicted now as being at right-angles and the section adjoining its gable has been removed.

The 1968 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2d) shows Building 1, the former fisherman's toilet, Building 2 the former fish house, Rosecroft Cottage, Building 3 and the fisherman's sheds Nos 1-8. The map also shows that the L-shaped building has been removed. The modern garage and other fisherman's sheds were built sometime after this year.

3.2 Archives

The RCAHMS does not hold a record for the Vennel area of St Abbs. Record NT 96 NW 54.00 provides a structural account of the development of St Abbs Harbour which was built in 1831 to provide a refuge for fishing boats. The record notes that a developed version of this harbour still exists within a much later 19th century harbour

development. The record provides no information on the buildings examined during the survey.

Historic Scotland's Statutory List (HB Number 4101) provides details of the civil engineers and year of construction of the two harbours. The Listing also includes a former smokehouse and cooperage which lie outside the proposed development area.

A historical postcard (Plate 1) provides evidence of 19th century layout of the Vennel buildings. Plate 2 is an enlargement of the buildings within the study area showing the south-facing elevations of the toilet (Building 1) and the building that was situated on what is Building 2. This building has a pitched pantile roof. A break between this building and the former L-shaped building adjacent is presumed to be the Vennel entrance. Rosecroft Cottage is shown with a smaller roofed building on its east side. Trending southwards at right-angles to the cottage is a linear building with a pantiled roof and central chimney stack. Fishing nets can be seen drying on the shingle beach.

3.3 Documentary Sources

According to the Statistical Account of 1794 no harbour existed in the Parish of Coldingham. The New Statistical Account of 1834-45 mentions that a harbour was erected at a cost of 1200 pounds, one fourth of which was raised by private subscription. Sixteen families are mentioned resided at nearby Northfield and thirty people living there worked on the herring fishing trade.

4. **BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS**

4.1 **Building Descriptions**

The surveyed buildings are highlighted in red shown on the building layout plan (Fig 1). Plans and elevations are shown in Figs 3-6.

Building 1: Former fisherman's toilet (Fig 3 Plates 3-5)

This building has been built against the sea wall and is supported on a cast ironcolumn and steel I-beam. The timber-frame is clad with corrugated iron which was salvaged from the old lifeboat station when it was replaced during the 1980s (Peter Nisbet pers comm.). The building measures c. 3.5m long and 1.5m wide. Access is via a plank-built door on the east-facing elevation. On the south-facing elevation there is a 6-paned wooden framed window. The roof is covered with corrugated asbestos sheets. Associated cast-iron pipework for waste dates to the mid 20th century. The building has not been used as a toilet for a number of years and is now used as the harbour masters store room.

Building 2: Fish House (Fig 4, Plates 6-9)

Building 2 is a roofless dilapidated brick-built lean-to measuring 8.6m long and 4.8m wide built against the 19^{th} century harbour wall which has been modified to support a wall-plate which carried the roof joists. The east-facing gable is extant and contains a blind timber-framed window opening. The gable is built of red-brick and cream-coloured engineering brick. The north-facing (front) elevation is largely intact with a single doorway measuring 2m high and 1m wide. The doorway is flanked by a windowless opening measuring 1m by 1m. On the west-side of the doorway there was probably a larger bay opening but its walls have been removed and sides demolished. The west-facing gable wall is 2.1m high and comprises 24 courses of red-brick (9 x $3^{1/4}$ inch) laid in English Garden wall bond (7 stretchers and 1 header).

The interior of the building is largely featureless. The floor comprises large sandstone flags arranged in regular courses. Three roof trusses survive intact and these are softwood machine cut timber measuring c. 20cm by 10cm and scarfe-jointed. The roof trusses are supported by timber braces that rest on a wall plate that has been built into the harbour wall. The roof was originally covered with corrugated iron of which only less than a third survives. A series of truss sockets are visible at the wall head along with a cement raggle demarcating the position of the corrugated iron roof that is missing. A fresh-water tap is situated on the south-east corner of the building.

Building 3: Rosecroft Cottage Exterior (Fig 5, Plates 10-18)

Rosecroft Cottage comprises a one and a half storey structure built of Old Red Sandstone rubble laid randomly. The building measures 9.1m long and 5.6m wide.

North-facing elevation (Fig 5, Plate 10)

The north-facing gable has two bays with two square-headed windows on the ground floor and two cat-slide dormer windows on the attic floor. The ground floor windows

have inserted brick surrounds and measure 1.2m by 0.9m. A central door between the windows measures 1.8m by 0.85m. The ground floor windows and doorway have irregular timber lintels that are clearly re-used. The green-painted timbers have peg and dowel holes present indicative of having originated probably from another timber-framed building.

Above the door is a blocked window opening which has been infilled with subangular stonework and bonded by lime-mortar.

West-facing elevation (Fig 5, Plate 11)

The west-facing gable measures 5.5m high and 5.6m wide. The quoins are rough hewn blocks. A blind window is present on the north side of the wall and measures c. 1.1m by 0.9m which has a timber lintel. The gable ridge is capped with modern brick and is contemporary with the pantile roof. The chimney stack is brick built and is also contemporary with the new roof.

East-facing gable (Fig 5, Plate 12)

The east-facing gable mirrors the west-facing gable and has a window opening in the same position. The window opening is surmounted with a timber lintel. The main build is random rubble that was earlier harled with cement but now this only survives in patches owing to its exposed position. The base of the elevation has been built over a rock outcrop and abuts a large sea wall which forms the main support for building 4 (see below).

South-facing elevation (Fig 5, Plate 11)

The south-facing elevation is largely hidden by Building 4. The elevation is featureless above the adjoining building and is constructed of the same random rubble as the rest of the building. Within the interior of Building 4 there is a suggestion that a door is present in line with a below-stairs cupboard. It is suggested that it formerly adjoined the earlier pitched-roofed building pre-dating the present fisherman's sheds (Plate 2).

Building 3: Rosecroft Cottage, Interior

Rosecroft cottage is constructed on a two room plan with Room 1 and 2 on the ground floor separated by box staircase. On the attic floor, room 3 and 4 are not separated by a partition. No access was available to this floor as the stairscase has been removed and the floors was unsafe.

Room 1, (Fig 5, Plate 13-14)

Room 1 measures 5m by 3.3m and is lit in the north-side by a single window with internal dimensions of 1.4m high and 1.2m wide. The interior walls are lined with a cream-coloured plaster. The east-facing elevation wall is tongue-and-grooved planking which enclosed the remains of the staircase. On the west-facing elevation a brick-lined flue is present and this was probably for a small stove. The floor is timber and the ceiling is bare timber joists and floor boards.

Room 2 (Fig 5, Plate 15-16)

Room 2 measures 5m by 3.3m and is the same as Room 1 with plastered walls and the remains of the flue which has largely collapsed revealing the rubble fabric of the gable wall. The window opening shares the same dimensions as that in Room 1.

Cottage staircase (Fig 5)

The main entrance doorway is opposite the stairs. The door measures 2m by 1.2m and is plank-built. The staircase walls are 1m wide and brick-built and plaster lined. Only four treads of the staircase and the strings, forming the supports for the treads, survive on each side of the staircase. Below the staircase, situated on the rear, north-facing wall, there is a cupboard with shelves (1m wide and 0.5m deep). The cupboard appears to have re-used the opening of the door that lead into the earlier building shown on Plate 2.

First Floor, Room 3 & 4 (Fig 5, Plates 17-18)

The first floor incorporating rooms three and four and combined they provide a floor plan measuring 8m by 5m. The floor is lit by the two dormer windows on the southfacing elevation and the aforementioned rectangular windows on the east and westfacing gables. A fireplace is situated at each end of the floor. Room 3 has a small fireplace with a timber lintel surmounted by a brick relieving arch. The fireplace in Room 4 has plastered stone surrounds with a mantle surmounted by a brick relieving arch which is visible in the plasterwork. Both fireplaces would have contained small cast-iron grates which have been removed. The partition wall dividing the attic rooms would have been situated between the box staircase. The partition was probably removed when the roof was replaced in c.1990. The present roof comprises A-frame rafters that rest directly on the wall heads which have been heightened with five courses of modern brick. The trusses support timber battens which have been felted. The cavity between the trusses are lined with rock-wool insulation.

Building 4 Fisherman's Sheds (Fig 6, Plates 19-20)

The lean-to fisherman's sheds measure 24.4m long and 5m wide. The sheds have been built against the south-facing elevation of Rosecroft Cottage and the rubble-built sea wall that trends southwards from Building 2. The south gable is brick-built and rests against the sea wall which is 2.1m high and 0.5m wide. The elevation is constructed in English Garden bond (4:1). The west-facing elevation is also brickbuilt with eight doorways and windows. The doors are a mix of types and colour with several being re-used domestic doors. The window openings are fitted with plankbuilt shutters. The roof is covered with an assortment of materials including modern steel sheeting and corrugated iron.

The east-facing elevation is the rubble-built sea wall which has been heightened with courses of red brick. Towards the north end of the sea wall there are two blocked openings. The northernmost blocked opening has a brick relieving arch and was clearly a window. It is not clear whether this was an original feature associated with the first building on the site or whether it is contemporary with the erection of the

Fishermans sheds. The aforementioned blocked window has been re-opened in recent times.

Interior description (Plate 21-22)

The building has been divided into eight individual properties using plank-built partitions fixed to a timber frame. Only shed No.2 and 8 where accessible. Shed No. 2 (Fig 22) measured 4.9m by 3m. The roof joists were 8" x 4" timbers that rested in sockets at the wall head. The room was completely filled with lobster pots masking any details on the interior walls.

Shed no 8 (Fig 21) measures 6.9m long and 2.8m wide with a plank-built partition wall between it and Shed No. 7. The interior west-facing elevation contained the remains of a window that had been blocked with red-brick; a small void is present within the brickwork. Brick and plaster had been used to line the walls flanking the window opening. The south-facing elevation forms the rear of Rosecroft Cottage and this was partially lined with plaster and supported the timber frame of a rudimentary loft to support a collection of timber planks. The floor is covered with concrete.

On the same elevation, partly masked by a pile of timber was the wooden lintel of a blocked opening (Fig 3, Existing south elevation). This feature corresponds with the re-used cupboard below the ruined staircase within Rosecroft Cottage (Plate 15)

Fisherman's Shed No. 9 (Plate 23)

This shed is a concrete mono-block construction measuring 5.4m long and 3.1m externally. The north-facing elevation is featureless. The west-facing elevation has a single-paned window in a wooden surround at its centre. The south-facing elevation has a sliding patio door which is off-centre and measures 2m wide and 1.7m high. A two paned window is present on the west side of the door. A single two-paned window occupies the east-facing elevation. The exterior elevations have been crudely rendered with cement. The shed stands on concrete foundations.

Fishermans' Shed No.10 (Plate 23)

The shed measures 5.5m long and 3.1m wide and is constructed of ship-lap timber planks with a timber roof clad with steel sheeting. An 8-paned window occupies the west-facing gable. The roof is pitched and is c.3.5m high. The door is situated on the east-facing elevation and is a two panelled domestic door with windows.

Fisherman's Shed No 11 (Plate 25)

The shed is of concrete mono-block construction with cement render and a pentshaped roof. The shed measures 4.8m long and 3.8m wide and is 2.7m high on the east-facing elevation. The central door on the east-facing elevation is three-panelled with a single pane above. A opening on the north-facing elevation contains a louvered timber shutter.

Fisherman's Shed No 12 (Plate 26)

This dilapidated shed is a timber-framed wooden net store measuring 4.6m long and 3m wide. The walls of the shed are plank-built. The pent-shaped roof is clad with asbestos sheeting. A single door opening is present on the east-facing elevation measuring 2m by 1m. A window opening is present on the rear wall measuring 1m by 0.9m, the window frame is missing as is the door. The shed rests on brick plinths.

Modern Garage. (Plate 27)

Situated at the north end of the proposed development area, the garage measures 5.1m long and 5.8m wide and is 3m high. The garage is constructed of concrete mono block with an exterior pebble-dash render. The south-facing wall incorporates two small windows comprising thick blocks of glass. The sloping roof is higher at the rear. On the east-facing elevation there is a large blue-painted steel up-folding door. The garage was constructed after 1968 and is of no historical interest.

5 **DISCUSSION**

5.1 Phase development

The desk-based assessment has confirmed that the only building present within the proposed development area prior to 1863 was a single square building on the site of Building 2. By 1899 the Vennel area was developed with buildings occupying the same sites as Buildings 1 and 2. The Vennel was then accessed though a covered opening, probably a covered passage. Rosecroft Cottage was present with a building adjoining its south-facing elevation. The historical postcards of St Abbs confirm that this building had a pantiled roof with a central chimney stack. According to Peter Nisbet (Pers comm.) the building was occupied by several fishermen and their families. The building was later replaced by Building 4 a lean-to construction.

Building 1, the fisherman's toilet was fitted with flushing water in the 1950s and was later re-clad using corrugated iron form the old lifeboat station (Peter Nissbet Pers comm.).

Building 2 was last used as a salmon weighing station and was under the ownership of the same salmon fishing company that owned Rosecroft Cottage. The cottage was reroofed in c.1990 but no interior refurbishment work was undertaken. Peter Nisbet mentioned that the cottage was used by a salmon netting company based in Burnmouth (Kelly's) from the 1930s up until the 1950s when the fishery finally closed. The fishery operated a series of fixed bag nets that were strategically placed to exploit migratory Atlantic salmon heading for the River Tweed and other east coast rivers. According to Peter, the cottage was also lived in for a short time after the Second World War. He had no knowledge of the layout of the interior ground floor of the cottage but it seemed likely that a tar boiler was present in one of the ground floor rooms which boiled tar (wood tar known as Archangel tar) for waterproofing the hemp salmon nets.

Building 4, the fisherman's sheds have been in existence since the removal of the earlier pan-tiled roof building (Plate 2) which was demolished sometime during the early 20^{th} century.

Buildings 9-12 are all late 20^{th} century in date and are not shown on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map. The garage is also a late 20^{th} century construction.

All the buildings examined within the proposed development area are of local historical interest relating to the former seasonal salmon and lobster fishing industry that has declined significantly over the past 50 years. Rosecroft Cottage is the only surviving building from the late 19th century.

Building No	Relative date	Comment
1	Mid-20 th century	The toilet as it stands today is a replacement of an earlier toilet standing on the same location as that on the 1899 Ordnance Survey map. The present building rests on a rolled steel I- beam which is 20 th century in date. The building was re-clad with sheeting taken from the old lifeboat station when it was extended in the recent past.
2	Possibly 1930s	The lean-to building dates from c.1930s and replaced an earlier building that shared the same footprint. The building was used as a salmon weighing house.
3	1840s to 1890s	A salmon fishing bothy for the local salmon station owned by a Burnmouth company. The cottage was partly refurbished in c.1990 when a new roof and dormer windows were inserted. The cottage occupies a two roomed plan and has undergone no other major alterations with the exception of the conversion of a rear door to a cupboard below the staircase and the more recent removal of the first floor partitions.
4 (Sheds 1-8)	1900s?	The removal of the earlier pan-tiled roofed building (Plate 2) on the site of the present fisherman's sheds is not known. The present sheds occupy the same footprint as the earlier pan-tiled roofed building. It is possible that the present gable and south-facing elevations have been rebuilt using brick from the first building.
9-12	Post 1968	The sheds are all late 20 th century in date and serve as fisherman's workshops and lobster pot stores.
Garage	Post 1968	Featureless modern garage of no historical interest.

Table 2, Proposed broad construction periods of the buildings.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The buildings within the proposed development area have now been recorded in sufficient detail not to warrant any further archaeological recording work prior to their demolition or conversion, but the decision on any additional work requirements rests with Borders Council.

A watching brief will be carried out by CFA to monitor ground-breaking works and the results will be reported on under separate cover.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* is considered sufficient to disseminate the results of the survey. The project will also be reported through the OASIS protocol.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the Borders Council Sites and Monuments Record within six months from completion of the project.

7. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

7.1 Biliographic

English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice.

MacRae, F 2010 St Abbs Marine Station, St Abbs, Scottish Borders, Archaeological Watching Brief, Report No. 1766. Unpublished.

The Old Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799, Coldingham Parish Vol 12, 43

The New Statistical Account 1834-45 Coldingham Parish Vol 2, 279

7.2 Cartographic

Sharp, T. 1826 The County of Berwick.

Ordnance Survey 1856 First Edition *Coldingham Parish* Sheet No. V.8 11.13 25" to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1899 Second Edition 6" Berwickshire SheetsV8 & V1.5 10,560 Scale

Ordnance Survey 1908 Third Edition 6" *Berwickshire* Sheets V.8 & V1.5 11.13 1:10,560

Ordnance Survey 1968 Revised Plan NT9267 1:2500 Scale.

7.3 On Line Sources

CANMORE (http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html)

St Abbs Community Web Site (http://www.stabbs.org/)

7.4 Oral History

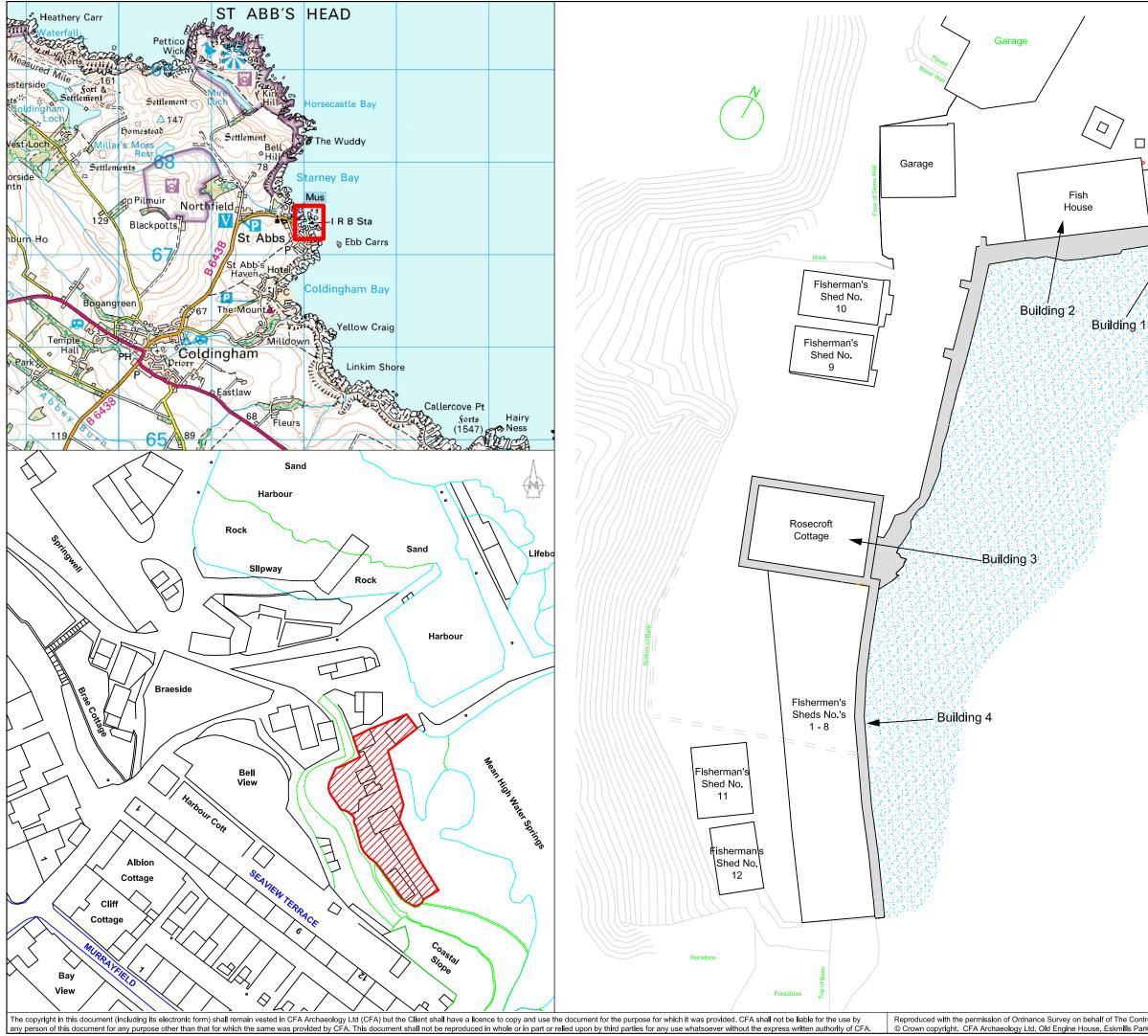
Mr Peter Nissbet is a retired fisherman and local historian who provided information relating to the Vennel area of St Abbs.

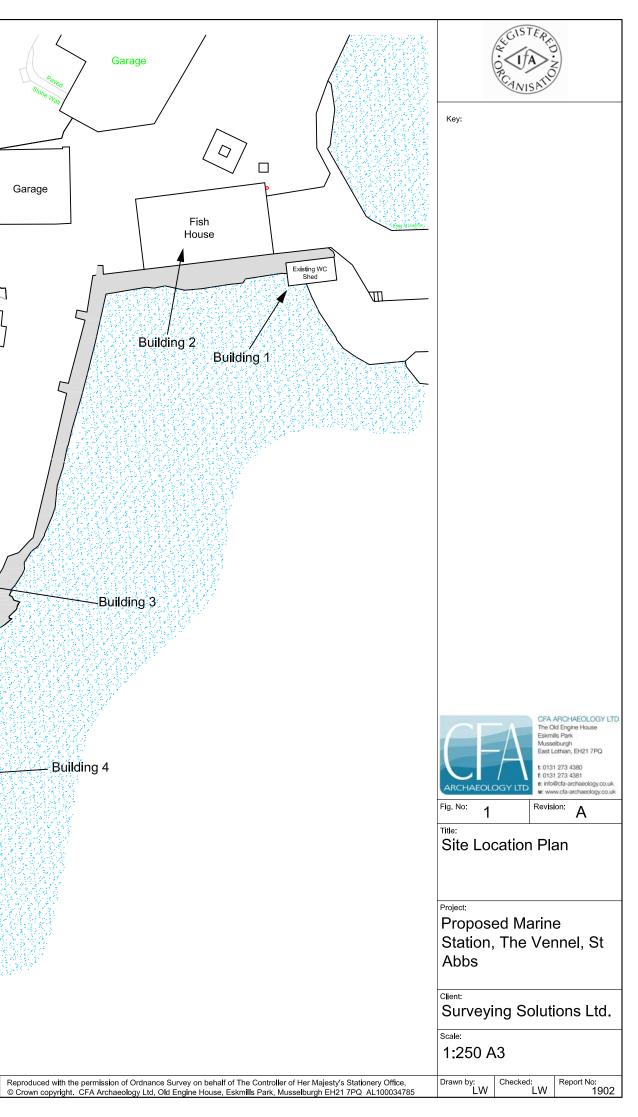
Photo No.	Description	Taken From
001	Building 1, E-facing elevation (harbour wall	N
002	Building 1, E-facing elevation, doorway	Е
003	Building 1, E-facing elevation, doorway	Е
004	Building 1, S-facing elevation and harbour wall	S
005	Building 1, S-facing elevation and harbour wall	S
006	Building 1, S-facing elevation and harbour wall	S
007	Building 1, S-facing elevation and harbour wall	S
008	Building 1, S-facing elevation and harbour wall, detail shot	S
009	Building 3, E-facing gable and harbour walls	Е
010	Building 3, E-facing gable and harbour walls	Е
011	Building 1, W-facing gable and supporting column	W
012	Building 2, N-facing elevation	Ν
013	Building 2, N-facing elevation	Ν
014	Building 2, N-facing elevation	Ν
015	Building 2, E-facing elevation	Е
016	Building 2, E-facing elevation	Е
017	Building 2, E-facing elevation	Е
018	Building 2, W-facing elevation	W
019	Building 2, W-facing elevation	W
020	Building 2, W-facing elevation	W
021	Building 2, interior west-facing elevation and roof trusses	Е
022	Building 2, interior N-facing elevation, trusses and wall plate	Ν
023	Building 2, interior N-facing elevation, trusses and wall plate	N
024	Building 2, interior E-facing elevation, brick-built gable	Е
025	Building 2, interior E-facing elevation, brick-built gable	Е
026	Building 2, interior S-facing elevation, former openings	S
027	Building 2, interior S-facing elevation, truss braces fixed to a wall plate	SE
028	Building 2, interior E-facing elevation, brick-built gable and truss braces	Е
029	Building 2, interior E-facing elevation, and N-facing junction	NE
030	Building 2, interior, general shot	W
031	Building 2, interior, general shot	Е
032	Building 2, interior, general shot of the roof and N-facing elevation	Ν
033	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation	W
034	Building 2, interior, general shot of the corner of the west-facing elevation	W
035	Building 2, interior, general shot of the corner of the west-facing elevation	W
036	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation	W
037	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation	W
038	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation and harbour wall	W
039	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation and harbour wall	W
040	Building 2, interior, general shot of the W-facing elevation and harbour wall	W
041	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, E end	Ν
042	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, E end	Ν
043	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, E end	Ν
044	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, E end	Ν
045	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, doorway	Ν
046	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, doorway	Ν
047	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, doorways	Ν
048	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, largest doorway	Ν
049	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, largest doorway	Ν
050	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, largest doorway	Ν
051	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, W corner	Ν
052	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, W corner	
053	Building 2, interior, general shot of the N-facing elevation, W corner	

APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo No.	Description						
054	Building 3, N-facing elevation	From N					
055	Building 3, N-facing elevation	N					
055 056	Building 3, N-facing elevation	N					
050 057	Building 3, SE corner of the gable and part of Building 4	SW					
057 058	Building 3, W-facing elevation, gable, lower section	W					
058	Building 3, W-facing elevation, gable, inwer section	W					
060	Building 3, W-facing elevation, gable, roof ridge and chimney stack	W					
061	Building 3, S-facing elevation, gable, 1001 Huge and eliminely stack	S					
062	Building 3, S-facing elevation and adjoining Building 4	S					
063	Building 3, W-facing gable, blind window and lintel	W					
063 064	Modern garage, S-facing gable	S					
065	Modern garage, S-facing gable	S					
066	Modern garage, S-facing gable	S					
067	Modern garage, E-facing entrance and interior	E					
068	Modern garage, E-facing entrance and interior	E					
069	Modern garage, E-facing entrance and interior	E					
)70	Modern garage, E-facing entrance and interior S-facing wall	SE					
)71	Modern garage, E-facing entrance and metror 5-facing wait	E					
072	Modern garage, SE-facing corner	SE					
)72)73	Fishermans Sheds 9 & 10, E-facing elevations	E					
073 074	Fishermans Sheds 9 & 10, general shot	SE					
075	Fishermans Sheds 9 & 10, general shot	S					
075 076	Fishermans Sheds 100. 9, S-facing elevations	W					
070 077	Fishermans Sheds 9 (part of) & 10, W-facing elevations	W					
078		W					
078 079	Fishermans Sheds 9 (part of) & 10, W-facing elevationsBuilding 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, N-facing elevation	N					
080	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, W-facing elevation	NW					
081	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, N-facing elevation	E					
082		E					
082	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, E-facing elevation and entrance to stairs	E					
083	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, E-facing elevation and entrance to stairs	S					
	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, S-facing elevation, window detail	N N					
085	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 1, staircase (remains of)						
086	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 2, N-facing elevation	N					
087	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 2, E-facing elevation and chimney flue	E					
088	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 2, S-facing elevation, blind window	S					
089	Building 3, Ground Floor, Room 2, W-facing elevation and stair cupboard	NW					
090	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, W-facing elevation	W					
091	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, W-facing elevation, window and dormer	W					
092	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, W-facing elevation, window and dormer	W					
093	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, W-facing elevation, roof truss and fireplace	NW					
094	Building 3, First Floor, Room 4, E-facing elevation, blind window and	E					
095	fireplace Building 3, First Floor, Room 4, E-facing elevation, blind window and	Е					
093	fireplace	E					
096	Building 3, First Floor, Room 4, E-facing elevation, blind window, fireplace	Е					
J90	and truss detail	Ľ					
)97	Building 3, First Floor, floor and top of the staircase	N					
)98	Building 3, First Floor, staircase and below stairs cupboard	N					
)98)99	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, dormer and window	W					
100		W					
	Building 3, First Floor, Room 3, dormer and window	S					
101	Building 3, Ground Floor, main door on south-facing interior elevation						
102	Building 3, Ground Floor, main door on south-facing interior elevation	S					
103	Building 11, N-facing elevation	N					
104	Building 11, N and E-facing elevations	NE					
105	Building 12, E-facing elevation Building 12, interior E-facing elevation	NE E					

Photo No.	Description	Taken		
107	Building 12, N-facing interior elevation	From N		
107	Building 12, S-facing exterior elevation	S		
108	Building 3 and 4 exterior E-facing elevations	SSE		
110	Building 4, W-facing elevation and S-facing elevation of Building 3	W		
111	Building 4, W-facing elevation and S-facing elevation of Building 5	NW		
112	Building 4, S-facing gable and W-facing elevation	SW		
112	Building 4, S-facing gable and W-facing elevation	SW		
114	Building 4, S-facing gable and W-facing elevation	SW		
115	Building 4, S-facing gable	S		
116	Building 4, S-facing gable and sea wall	S		
117	Building 4, W-facing elevation abutting Building 3	W		
118	Building 4, W-facing elevation abutting Building 3	W		
119	Building 4, W-facing elevation abutting Building 3	W		
120-148	Building 4, W-facing gable, overlapping shots on fenestration	W		
149-155	Building 4, W-lacing gable, overlapping shots on relestration Building 4, S-facing gable, overlapping shots showing brickwork	S		
149-155 156	Building 4, S-facing elevation abutting the sea wall	S		
150	Building 4, S-facing elevation abutting the sea wall	S		
157	Building 4, S-facing elevation abutting the sea wan Building 4, interior of Shed 8, S-facing elevation and clutter	W		
		W		
159	Building 4, interior of Shed 8, W-facing elevation and partition wall	E		
160	Building 4, interior of Shed 8, E-facing elevation, doorway			
161	Building 4, interior of Shed 2, S-facing elevation and stored lobster pots	W		
162-164	Building 1, E-facing elevation, distance shot	E		
165-167	Building 1, S and E-facing elevations	SE		
168	Building 3, E-facing gable	E		
169-170	Building 3, E-facing elevation, gable and seawall behind Building 4	SE		
171-173	Building 3, E-facing elevation, gable and seawall behind Building 4	SE		
174	Building 3, E-facing elevation, gable and seawall behind Building 4	E		
175-176	Building 4, E-facing seawall with blocked window	E		
177	Building 3 & 4, E-facing elevations	SE		
178	Building 4, W-facing elevations and Shed 11	N		
179-182	Building 4, W-facing elevations	NE		
183-184	Building 3, S-facing elevation and Building 4	SW		
185-193	Building 4, W-facing gable	W		
194	Building 4, W-facing gable	NW		
195-204	Building 4, N-facing elevation, consecutive shots	Ν		
205	Building 4, N-facing elevation, old roof raggle at NE corner	N		
206	Building 4, N-facing elevation, general shot	Ν		
207	Sea wall flanking the Vennel, W-facing elevation	SW		
208	Building 2, roof detail from the overlooking cliff	W		
209	Looking down on the Vennel from the cliff	W		
210-213	Building 3 rooftop and Sheds 9&10 seen from the cliff	W		
214	Sheds 9 &10 from the cliff top	W		
215-216	Building 3 & 4 roof top detail from the cliff	W		
217	Building s 3, 4 9 & 10 seen from the cliff	W		





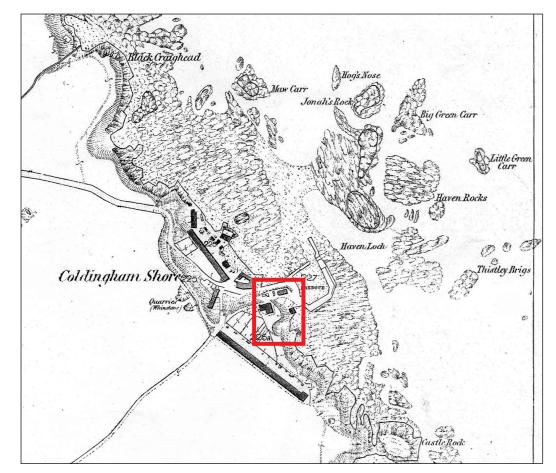


Fig. 2a - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition

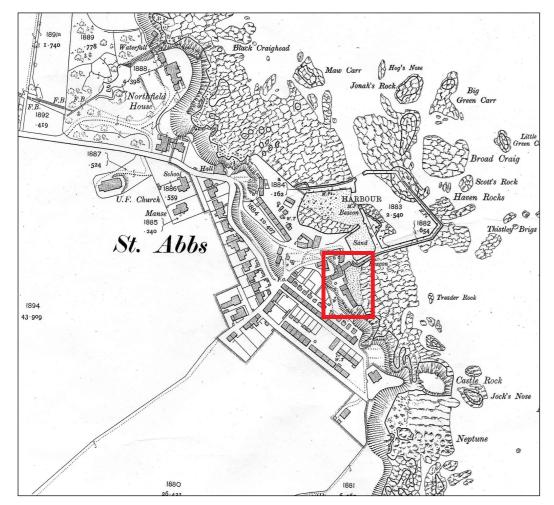


Fig. 2c - Ordnance Survey, 1908

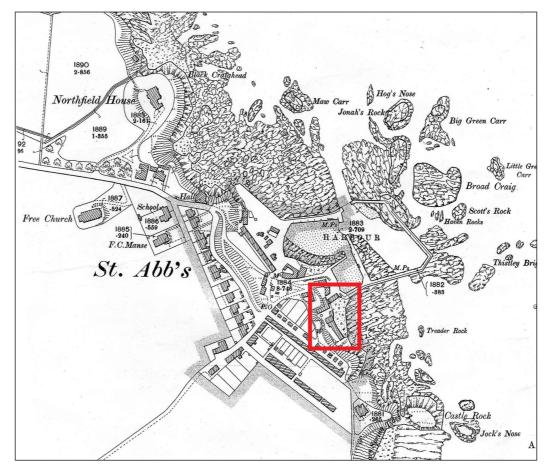


Fig. 2b - Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 1899

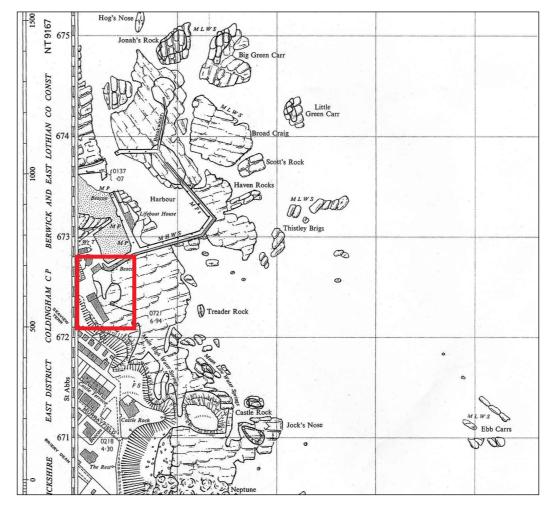


Fig. 2d - Ordnance Survey, 1968

ORCAN	A Z
Key:	
	CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engline House
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD	Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: Info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk Revision:
Title: Historical Map Re	
Proposed Marine Vennel, St Abbs	Station, The
Client: Surveying Solution	

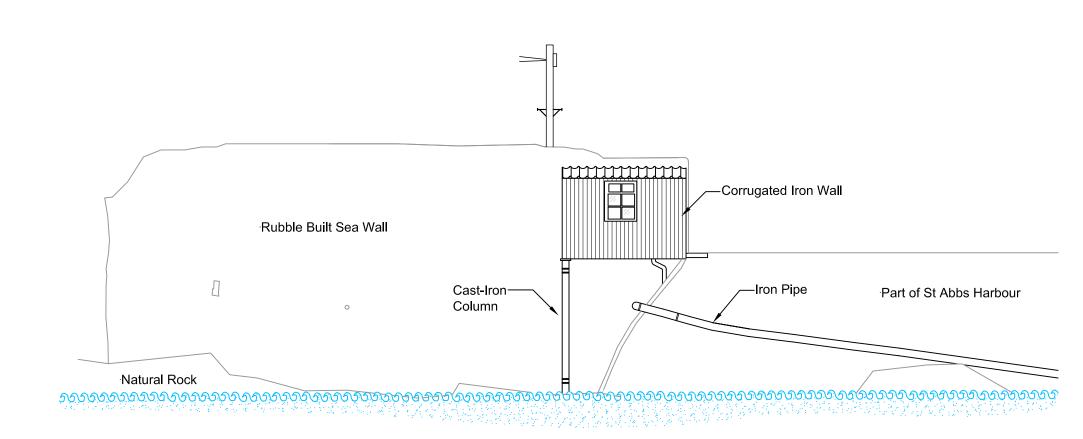


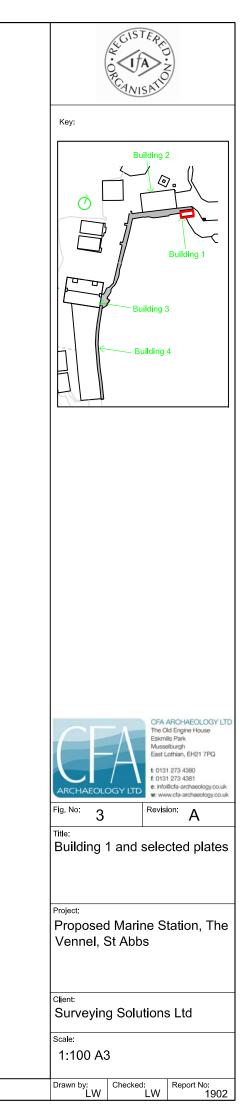
Fig. 3 - Building 1, South Elevation

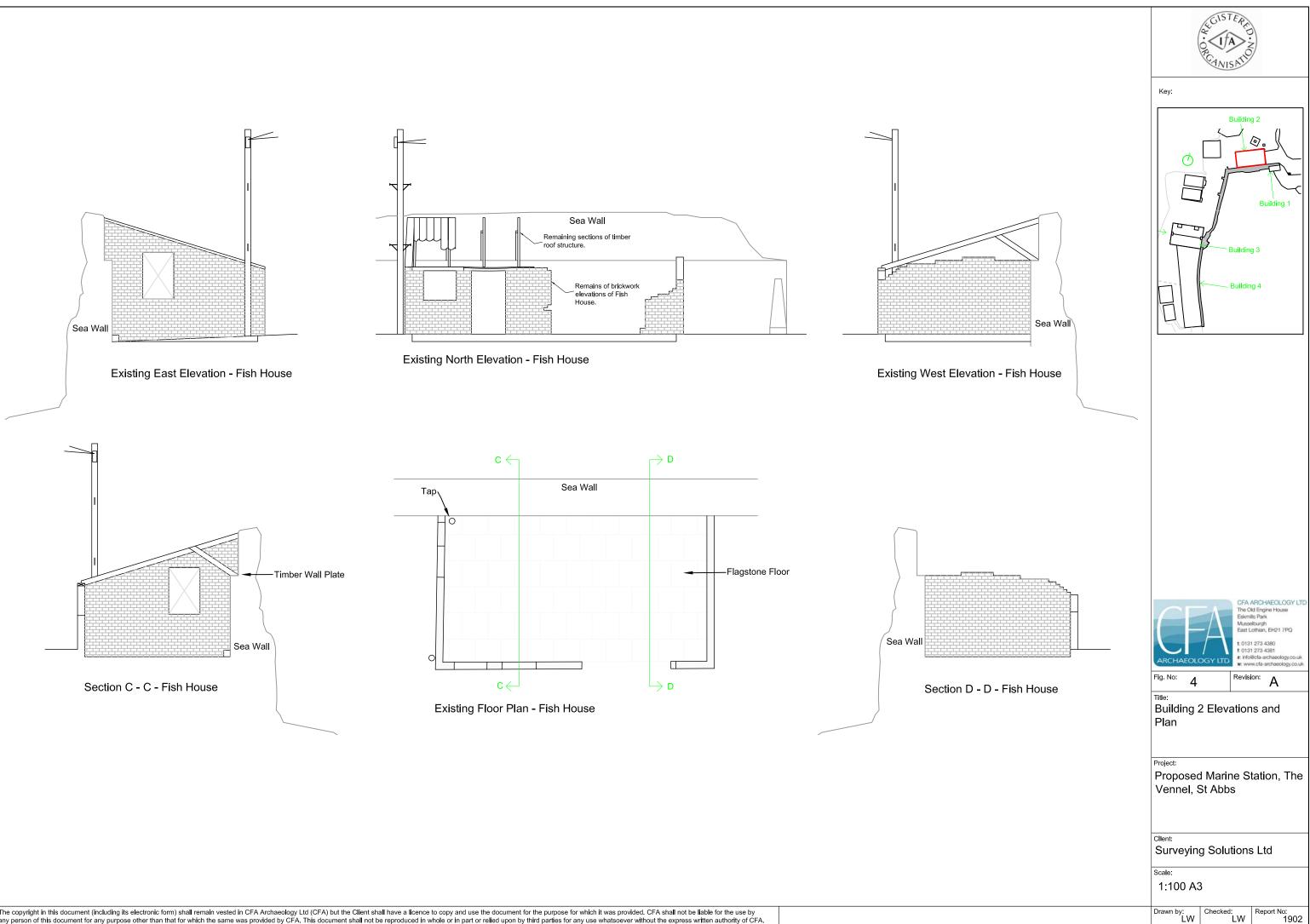


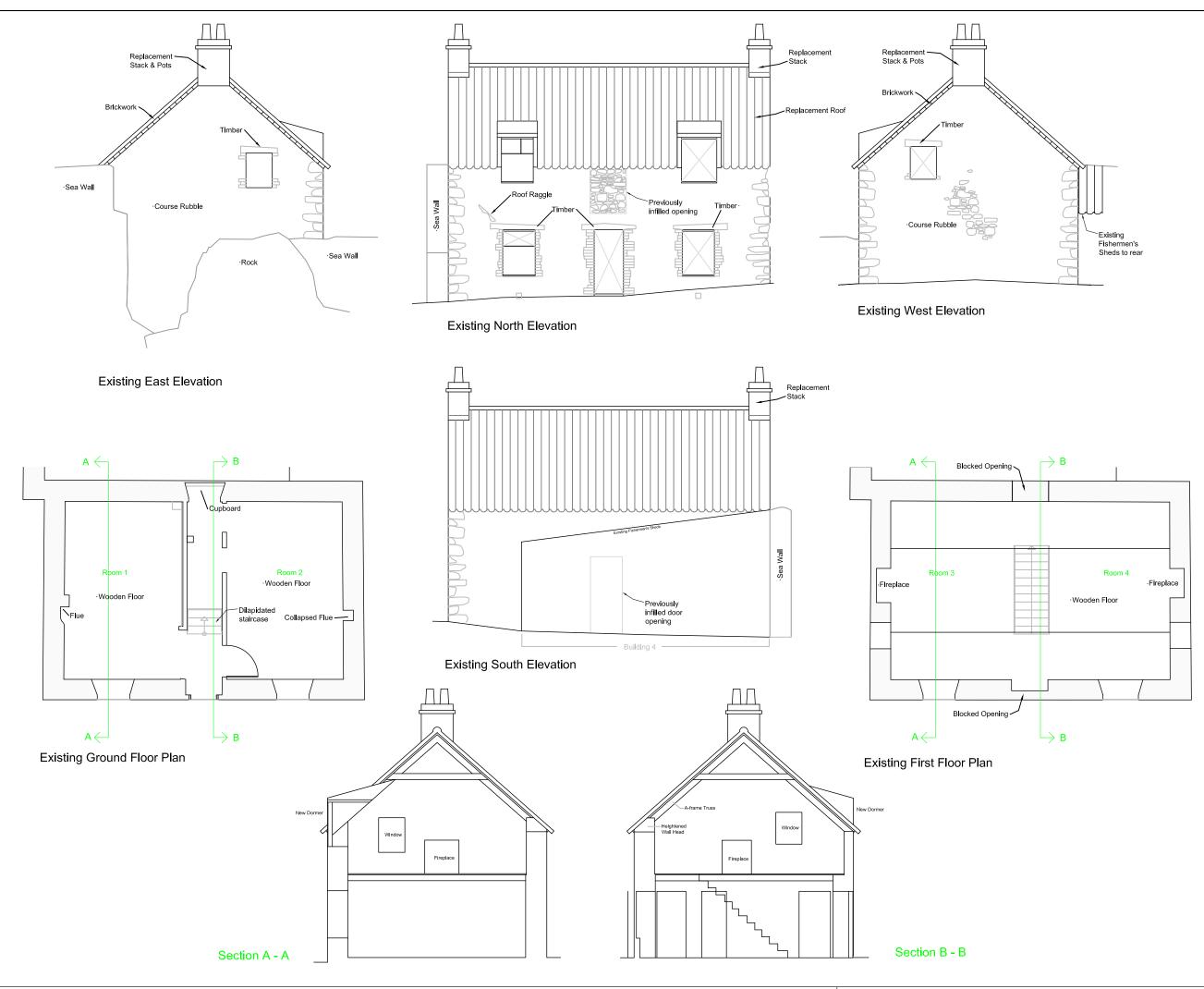
Plate 3: Building 1, Fisherman's toilet, east-facing elevation

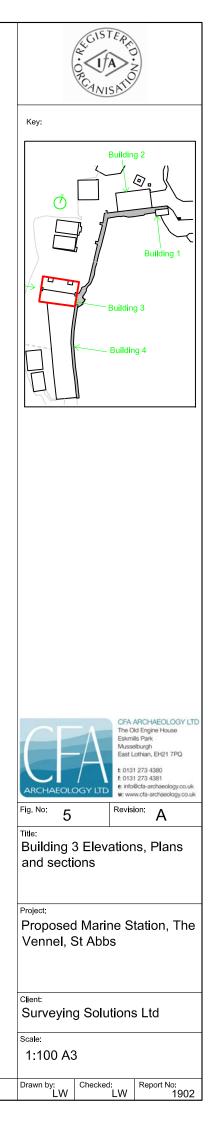
Plate 4: Building 1 Fisherman's toilets, south-facing elevation

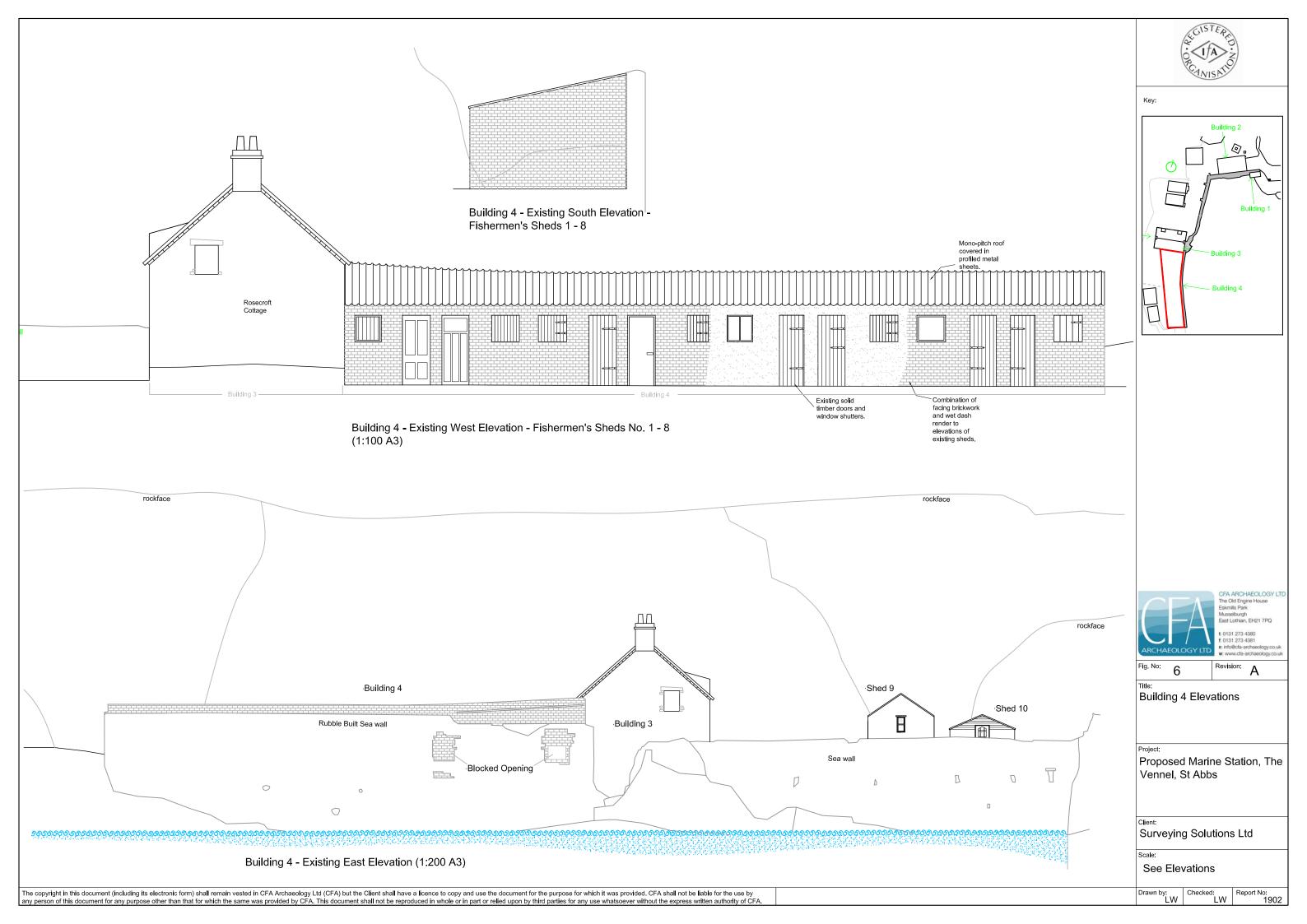
Plate 5: Building 1, Fisherman's toilet, east-facing elevation







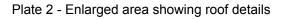


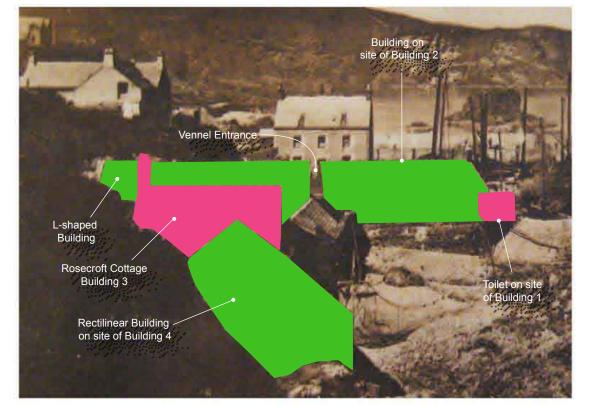




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Plate 1 - Historical postcard of St Abbs showing the Vennel area





Key:	Fig. No:	Revision:	А	Client: Surveying Solutions Lt		CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House
	Title: Plates 1-2	2			CFA	Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381
Scale:	Project: Proposed	Marine	e Stat	ion, The Vennel, St Abbs	ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Drawn by: LW Checked	e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Plate 6: Building 2, Former Fish House, North-facing elevation

Plate 7: Building 2, former fish house, East-facing elevation



Plate 8: Building 2, former fish house, interior west-facing elevation

Plate 9: Building 2 Interior east-facing gable

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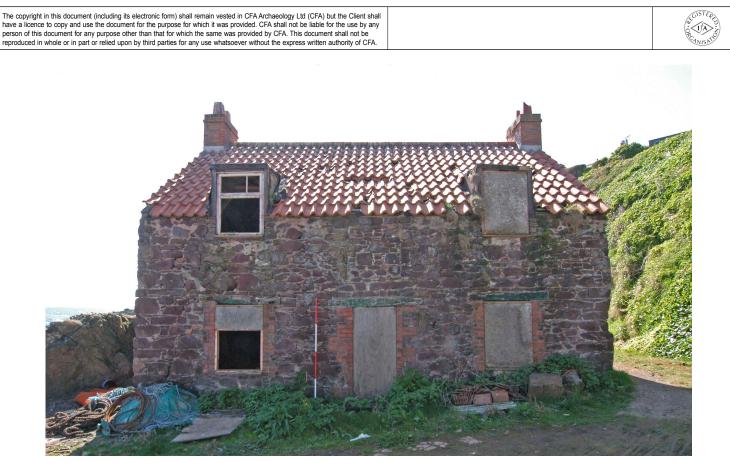


Plate 10: Building 3, Rosecroft Cottage, North-facing elevation



Plate 11: Building 3, Rosecroft Cottage, West-facing gable and part of the south-facing elevation with adjoining Building 4

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	Plates 10-	-11					East	Lothian, EH21 7PQ
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Plate 12: Building 3, East-facing gable and adjoining Building 4 and seawall



Plate 14 Building 3 Room 1, ground floor interior, timber lined wall and entrance to Room 2



Plate 13 Building 3, Room 1 ground floor interior, westfacing elevation and floor joists



Plate 15: Building 3, Room 2 interior north-facing elevation and the stair cupboard



Plate 16: Building 3, Room 2 ground floor interior, eastfacing wall, collapsed chimney

Plate 17: Building 3, Room 3 first floor interior, west-facing gable wall with fireplace

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	Title: Plates 10-15					CFA	Mus Eas t: 01	Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381
	Project: Proposed Marine Station, The Vennel, St Abbs					ARCHAEOLOGY LID		fo@cfa-archaeology.co.uk /ww.cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Plate 18: Building 3, Room 4 first floor interior, east-facing gable wall with fireplace



Plate 19: Building 4, Fisherman's Sheds (Nos 1-8) westfacing elevation



Plate 20: Building 4, Fisherman's Sheds (Nos 1-8) westfacing elevation and south-facing gable



Plate 21: Building 4, Fisherman's Shed, interior of shed No 8

Кеу:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Surveying Solutions Ltd	C T	FA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD he Old Engine House	
	Title: Plates 18-	-21		Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381		
Scale:	Project: Proposed	Marine Stat		W: www.cla-archaeology.co.uk		



Plate 22: Building 4, Fisherman's Shed, interior of shed No 2



Plate 24: Fisherman's Sheds Nos. 9 & 10, west-facing elevation



Plate 23: Fisherman's Sheds Nos. 9 & 10, east-facing elevation

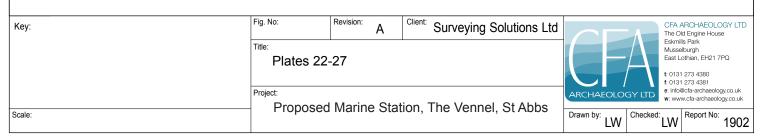


Plate 25: Fisherman's Sheds No. 11, north-east corner



Plate 26: Fisherman's Shed No. 12, South-east corner

Plate 27: Modern Garage





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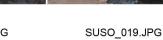
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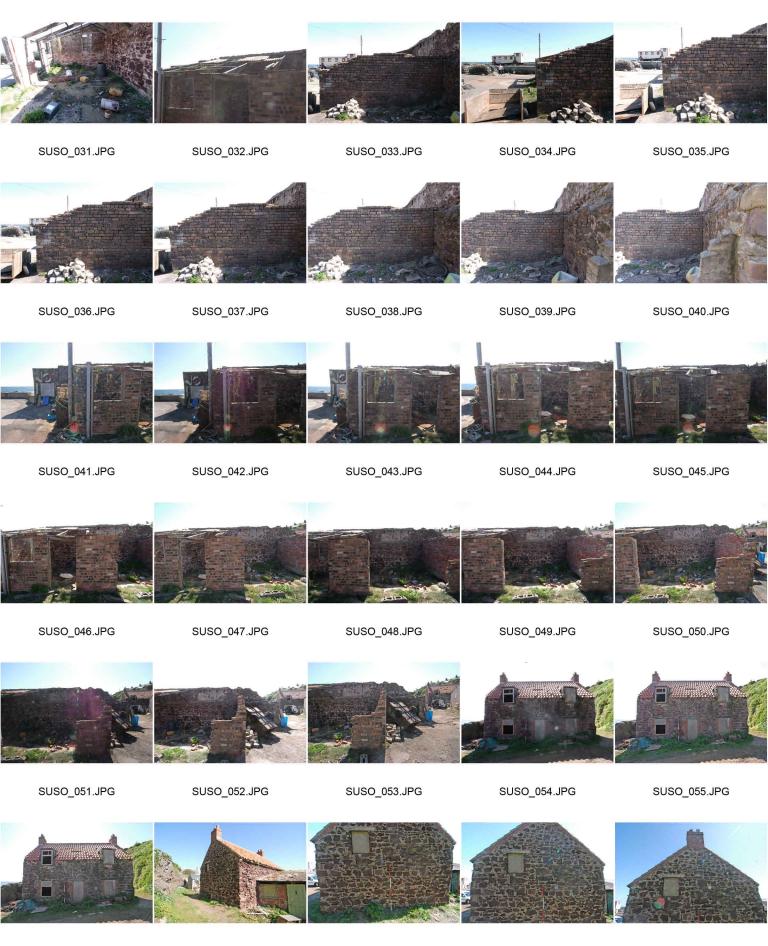
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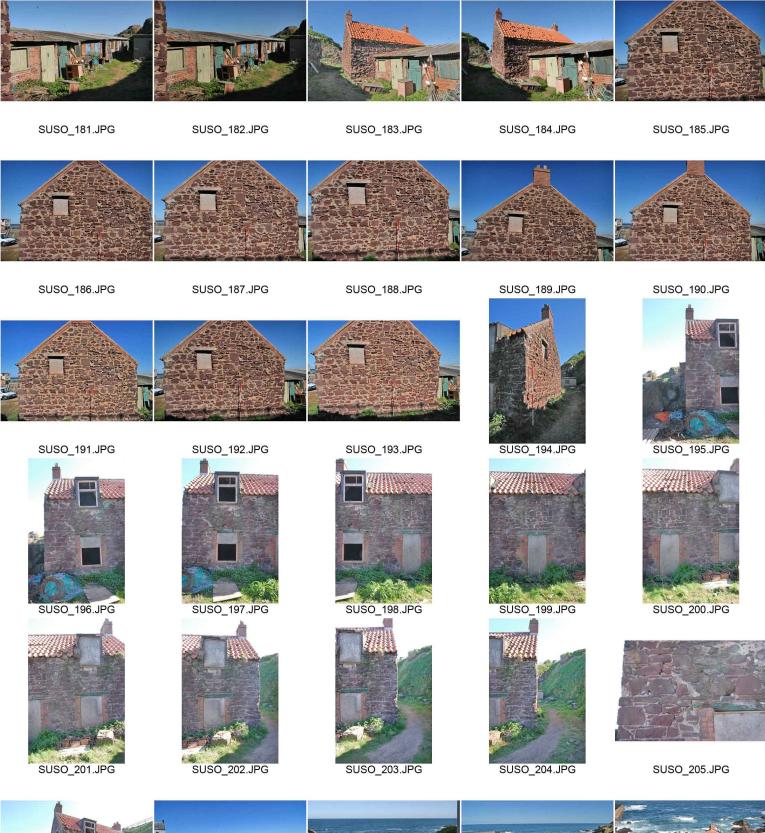
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